SEPTEMBER 13, 1787. THE NUMBER 268

Virginia Gazette

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

CHARLESTOWN, Auguſt 14.

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, received by a gentleman in this city, dated May 15, 1787

THE troubles in Holland are now very nearly at their height, and muſt ſoon be determined one way or another. The city of Amſterdam has taken a ſtep which will always be remarked as one of the great epochas in the Dutch hiſtory. But before I inform you of the circumſtances, it will be neceſſary to lay open to you the three different factions that exiſt in this republic.

"The Stadtholderian party are thoſe who will repeal the act of ſuſpenſion, by which the Prince of Orange is deprived of the office of Captain general of Holland and will have him re-inſtated in his former glory and power, with ut any reſtrictions.

"The 2d is the Ariſtocra ical, conſiſting of the old and ſome of the principal families in Holland, who would willingly depoſe the Stadtholder entirely, provided that they and their families alone, enjoyed the offices of government; but finding themſelves too weak to proceed alone, join with the party of the Stadtholder againſt the

"Patriots, who ſolely for the good of the republic, and the freedom of their country, ſtand forth to preſerve their privileges, againſt the encroachments of an ambitious Stadtholder, and the machinations of intriguing men, who would make of freemen ſlaves, and of a free republic, a tyrannical ariſtocracy. This party is by far the greateſt, and in all probability will be triumphant They wiſh not to depoſe the Prince of Orange, they only ſeek to put bounds to his power, and ſo that while he does a great deal of good, he cannot cauſe them any evil.

"Thus is Holland ſituated at preſent, and in this manner divided; the hatred is inconceivable amongſt them; father againſt ſon, and brother and againſt brother, ſhew the cruel ſituation of a divided republic; and while it affects the mind of the ſpectator, imprints a uſeful leſſon for the time to come

"The citizens of Amſterdam, wearied by continual ſtruggling againſt the majority of their council, (who are for life) aſſembled by companies, under arms, and choſe ſeven gentlemen as a committee, conſtituted by the citizens to depoſe nine of their council, and to declare their ſeats vacant, and begged they might be filled as ſoon as poſſible; which depoſition was conſidered as lawful by the majority of the remaining Counſellors, and they conformed entirely to the ſatisfaction of their fellow citizens.

"The example of the principle city was ſoon followed by Rotterdam, who did even more than Amſterdam, for on the ſame day, and at the ſame time that they depoſed ſeven of the old Counſellors they choſe ſeven new in their ſtead. This made immediately a conſiderable change in the political circumſtances of Holland; and by that change the freedom, liberty, and privilege of every individual in this republic is preſerved, and that memorable day, the 24th of April, will be cheriſhed by every inhabitant of this commonwealth, who has the welfare of his country at heart.

"On Monday the 30th of April following, nine Counſellors were choſen to fill up the vacant places, and about a thouſand citizens were under arms before the ſtate houſe, with two bands of martial muſic; and after the new Counſellors were introduced into the ſtate-houſe, the Counſellors in their robes and quarre puryks, or wigs, followed by the officers of the citizens in their uniforms, and the committee conſtituted by the citizens, who were all in black, (which is here the habit of ceremony) and ſwords on their ſides, cloſed the proceſſion. The whole of the ceremony was carried on with the greateſt order and decency; thouſands of people were on the plain before the ſtate-houſe; and from the beginning to the end you might have heard a pin drop. The gentlemen who were removed from their places, and a few other Counſellors, have brought in a proteſt againſt the proceedings of this day, and declared that it was illegal; but when by far the greateſt part of the citizens are of a different opinion, they have certainly a right to diſplace their repreſentives, and chuſe others in their room."

"On Thurſday laſt, 10th of May, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a battalion of infantry and grenadiers by order of the Prince of Orange, took poſſeſſion of the Vaart, four Engliſh miles from Utrecht, where they receive the tolls from the ſhips who come from Keulen &c. which brings in a conſiderable revenue to the city of Utrecht; where, as ſoon as it was known, a number of citizens and the allies from the different cities of Holland, to the number of 250 men, with two field pieces, marched out to attack them; about 11 at night they came up to them, when Mr Viſcher, a Counſellor, demanded by what authority they came in arms upon the territory of the city, and if they came there as friends or as enemies? to which they anſwered as enemies, and immediately fired upon him; the firſt platoon that fired miſſed, but the ſecond killed him; ſo died one of the braveſt characters of Holland, in a treacherous and inhuman manner. He is the firſt martyr in Holland to the cauſe of liberty, acting in his poſt and for the good of his fellow citizens. In the prime of his life ſo to be ſacrificed to the brutal and bloody deſires of a Stadtholder, who is obliged for all that he has to the very people that he would now ſubdue. But this inhuman treatment was ſoon puniſhed. The citizens enraged at ſeeing him ſo traiterouſly murdered, immediately ſet themſelves in order, and cut the traces of the horſes who drew the cannon, (who at firſt cauſed ſome diſorder amongſt them, being frightened by the hand grenades which the ſoldiers threw) but as ſoon as they began to play upon them, the ſoldiers threw down their arms and ran away like cowards, leaving the victory to the citizens of Utrecht. On the field were found 300 ſtand of arms, 13 drums, a great quantity of cartridge boxes, ſabres, &c. with the money cheſt of the regiment, all the baggage of the officers and ſoldiers, and a cheſt with 7000l. They are now crowned with immortal honour and glory 2,000 militia has fought and entirely routed 400 regular troops prepared to fight them.

"The Holland cordon has received orders to march to the aſſiſtance of Utrecht, and the Vice Count Van Salm, is at preſent in the city with 400 men and 70 gunners. At the Toll-Houſe Vaart, there is a battery thrown up, and two battalions of the troops of Holland are poſted there, which, with a battalion between the Vaart and Utrecht, puts them in a ſtate to reſiſt all the power that the Prince can ſend againſt it. The regiment of troops belonging to Holland, lying at Woerden have begun a ſort of mutiny, the officers are under arreſt, and the under officers are put in their places

"The Prince, with the ſtate of Guelderland, have ſent about 6000 men againſt Utrecht; this is at preſent all that I can write with certainty concerning the affairs in Holland; how the end will be God only knows, but every thing ſeems to favour the cauſe of liberty and of Holland

"Before I cloſe this letter I muſt mention the noble behaviour of Mrs. Viſcher, who, when her ſon parted from her, ſaid return either with victory or dead. When brought home to her houſe dead, and covered with wounds, like the Spartan women of old, ſhe made an oration to all that came to ſee the corpſe, and inſpired them with hatred and horror for the inhuman murderers of her ſon"

Foreign Intelligence.

Received by the brig Nancy, Captain Hamilton, in 8 weeks from London.

CHERSON, May 28.

THE Empreſs arrived here with her ſuite on Wedneſday laſt the 23d inſtant. The Emeperor had reached this place ſo long ago as the 19th inſtant, but finding that the Empreſs was not expected to arrive for ſome days, his Imperial Majeſty ſet out to meet her; of which the Empreſs having a few hours previous notice, her Imperial Majeſty went on ſhore to receive the Emperor, and their firſt interview took place a little above Ekaterinoſſaw, where the Empreſs's whole ſuite diſembarked, and proceeded hither by land.

And this morning their Imperial Majeſties ſet out for the Crimea.

NIMEGUEN, June 9.

The Enſign Balvenais, of the regiment of Stuart, whom the States of Holland thought proper to diſmiſs on account of diſobedience to their orders, found means in diſguiſe to enter the town of Oudewater, where he has attached to his party a part of the third battalion of Wallon, and after having chained their Colonel whom he ſurpriſed in his bed, retired to the territory of Gueldres. The Sates of Holland have offered a reward of 2000 ducats for his apprehenſion

LONDON, June 19

IT is rather ſingular, that an opinion ſhould prevail in this city, that Great Britain is at the bottom of all thoſe troubles which at preſent exiſt in Holland. His Majeſty's Speech is quoted as an authentic proof of this circumſtance.—But is there any ſolidity in this ſpecies of argument? For when his Majeſty expreſſed his ſatisfaction at the General tranquillity which prevailed, could he in decency have avoided making a melancholy reflection on the diſturbances, which, at this time, deſtroy the peace of a neighbouring State?

June 21. On Monday evening Sir George Elliot, accompanied by Sowerby and his ſuite, arrived at Portſmouth from Gibraltar. On his coming on ſhore he was ſaluted with the guns of the different batteries, and received by the troops of the garriſon under arms. A general illumination took place. He was accommodated at the Commiſſioner's houſe; and it is expected that he will arrive in town this day

The Leward Iſland Packets, which arrived this week, have brought over remittances to the amount of five hundred thouſand pounds

A muſlin manufactory, conſiſting of fifty looms, has been ſet at work, at LISBURNE in Ireland, under the direction of a gentleman named WALLACE

The demand for Iriſh woollen ſtuff, has encreaſed conſiderably in conſequence of the Commercial Treaty. Our correſpondent in Dublin ſays that the manufacture in that branch are all at work, and in high ſpirits.

Advices from Guernſey ſay, that a new lace manufactory has been juſt eſtabliſhed in that iſland, by ſome refugees from France.

It is remoured that Mr Pitt goes to Scotland this ſummer on a viſit to Mr. Dundas.

Another Scotch expedition is talked of—no leſs than the Duke of Cumberland to viſit Gordon Caſtle. It is juſt forty two years ſince any branch of the Royal Family viſited that part of the world—and his name was William, Duke of Cumberland.

In conſequence of the protection given to the American veſſels by the Queen of Portugal, the Congreſs have tranſmitted to Mr. Adams, their reſident in England, an unanimous reſolution of thanks, couched in the warmeſt terms. Colonel Smith Secretary to Mr. Adams, was requeſted to go to Portugal with the ſame, and preſent it to her Majeſty, and he ſet off a few days ago.

Advices from Dinant ſay, that four new ſhips are building there by order of the French government, which are to carry 42 guns each upon one deck a new model.

A Theatre is erecting in Paris for the performance of Engliſh plays, under the patronage of the Duke d'Orleans

The Daples, Gore, from Virginia to the River, has been driven on the coaſt of Ireland, and moſt part of her cargo is loſt.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Our great aſtronomer Mr. Herſchel has lately diſcovered three volcanos in the moon. The principal one, which is now burning, ejects great quantities of ſmoak and lava. The other two ſeem either to have been lately extinguiſhed, or to threaten an immediate eruption. That which is now burning, appears ſomewhat like a red hot coal, ſlightly covered with light aſhes: Its ſituation is near the north verge of the moon, and in a part of her diſk, which at the time of obſervation was not illumined. Its dimater is twice that of Jupiter's third ſatellite, which Mr. Herſchel eſtimates at about three miles: Its light was ſo conſiderable as to illumine the hills in its vicinity. The other two are more in the interior part of the moon's diſk.

Mr Herſchel firſt diſcovered the principal volcano on the 19th of April laſt, and on the 20th it appeared ſtill more luminous; but though in the laſt lunation he repeated his obſervations with the greateſt attention he ſaw nothing of it

The celebrated aſtronomer Caſſini obſerved a very luminous ſpot in the diſk of the moon, and Don Ulloa deſcribes an appearance of the ſame nature. Mr Herſchel explains theſe appearances. The teleſcope which he uſed on this occaſion has no more than ten feet focus.

Letters received by yeſterday's mail from Sclavonia, announce that a body of Turkiſh troops, under the command of the Pacha of Zwolnich approaching the frontiers of Albania, had been attacked, and, after a ſevere conflict, totally routed by a numerous army of Arnauts, commanded by the rebel Pacha Mahmud; nor was there any proſpect of the defeated General obtaining the leaſt ſucceſs in that country the Montenegrins, at the time the laſt letters came away, being all in motion, for the purpoſe of eſpouſing the cauſe of the mal-contents.

Beſides the petition from other towns in favour of the Stadtholder, the petition from the Hague was ſigned by 3161 burgeſſes and inhabitants; that from Amſterdam by ſome thouſands of burgeſſes and inhabitants: That from Leyden 1300; Gorinthem 300; Overſchie 400; Rhoon and Pendrech 200; Ryſurych 150; &c.

The merchants have received remittances by the two packet boats that arrived this week from the Leeward Iſlands to the amount of 500,000l

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, June 16.

"A Dutch frigate arrived here laſt evening, and ran directly for the harbour, under pretext that his pilot did not not know the anchorage marks in the Sound; and we hear that this excuſe is very unſatisfactory to the Admiral of the port."

HAGUE, June 7.

LAST Friday the Council of State presented to their High Mightinesses a plan of mediation, calculated to repress all hostilities between the troops of the Province of Utrecht, those of the line of Holland and those of the Province of Guelders.

Divers papers were yesterday presented to the noble and great powers, viz. one from the city of Britle, signed by 360 burgesses; one from Oud, Beyesland, and Hinewoud, signed by 400 inhabitants; one from Soetermeer and Zegwaurs, signed by 149: one from Rhynzwaterwoude, Alphen, Boskooys, Wardwaarveen, and Halzmeer, signed by 443; one from Schevenington signed by 400; one from Pynacher signed by upwards of 160; one from Benthuisden, signed by 39; one from Ter Heide, signed by 67; one from Loordainen, signed by 113; one from Monster and Poelayk, signed by 119; and one from Moer Cappel, signed by 56. The object of all the above requisitions is the re-establishment of his Serene Highness the Prince Stadtholder in all his dignities and appointments.

Saturday last was presented to the grand pensionary of Holland by the Comte de Bentinck and three Captains of the Burgesses of the Hague, a memorial addressed to the States of the Provinces, in the name of 3162 Burgesses of that city, demanding the re establishment of the Prince of Orange in the exercise of the command of the garrison of the Hague, and urging measures to be pursued for maintaining the constitution. Demands of the same nature are also presented in the name of several thousands of the inhabitants of Amsterdam, Leyden, Delf, Gorcam, &c. These are the latest efforts resorted to by the Stadtholderian party, for counterbalancing the vigorous requisitions lately presented in the name of the General Assembly of the free corps of the provinces for the total suspension of his Highness.

We learn from Amsterdam, that tranquility is perfectly re-established there, through the exertions of the armed Burgesses, and the numerous patroles stationed in the quarter of Catcubourg. The houses plundered during the popular tumult in the above city were 28 of those of the adherents to the Stadtholder, and nine belonging to the patriots.

June 17. His Serene Highness the Prince of Orange and Nassau, &c. has written a letter to their High Mightinesses the States General, dated Nimeguen, June 8, in which he says, that having received a letter from the States of Utrecht assembled at Amersfort (in answer to one written by him to them in May) in which they testify their satisfaction at his manner of thinking relative to the situation of the country, and request his Highness to come into the province of Utrecht in person, in order to endeavour, in conjunction with them, to regulate matters in the best manner possible, for the re establishment of peace, and to ward off the disasters which seem to threaten this Republic: That his Highness proposed going as soon as possible to Amersfort, in order to arrange every thing for the above salutary purpose, but that he could not set out without giving notice of such his intentions to their High Mightinesses, declaring, at the same time, that his appearance in that province had no other views than those set forth in his declaration of the 26th of last month, namely, to concur and co-operate as much as is in his power towards the preservation of the country in general, and the city of Utrecht in particular.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 25.

NEWS is received from the Captain Pacha of a late engagement in Egypt, in which the Ottoman arms gained a decisive victory over the rebels, when several of the Beys were slain. Murat and Ibrahim, after having lost all their followers and treasure, were forced to seek refuge among the mountains separating the Nile from the Red Sea, from whence, according to the opinion generally entertained in Egypt, no fugitive has yet been known to return, it being supposed that all persons going thither either perish through want of the common necessaries of life, or were massacred by the Arabs inhabiting some parts of that barren country. When the couriers set out with the above intelligence, the Captain Pacha was preparing to embark: And according to all appearance he will soon arrive with the valuable treasure he has acquired.

FRANCKFORT, May 20.

WE are assured that fresh troubles have broke out at Aix la Chapelle: That the ancient Council have made a demand of troops from the Elector of Cologne and the Elector Palatine; and that 330 cavalry will be sent there from the garrisons of Duffeldorf and Juliers.

PARIS, June 19.

THE journey to Cherson, and the interview between the two crowned heads, engages the attention of Politicians. It is said that the Empress has not found in her ally a disposition so favourable to her great projects as she had wished and expected; and she has met from the Emperor an absolute opposition to her designs on Bessarabia. This accounts for the short stay of the Emperor at Cherson, who is believed to be on his return to Vienna. His determinations respecting the insurrection in the Netherlands, are waited for impatiently as it is doubtful how he will quit the inhabitants of that part of his hereditary dominions, without lowering his dignity. The affair is made the more delicate, as the Brabant subjects appear determined to support their opposition by every means in their power: and it is said, that they consider the Count of Belgioso, whom the Emperor loves extremely, as a host to be among them.

UTRECHT, June 24.

THE enemy's army in the environs of Amersfort and Zeist has made a movement, it is now stationed near Bilt. This post is an hour's march from the city. This force consists of only about two thousand five hundred men.

June 18. The news which we hourly receive from Woerden is the most satisfactory. The number of auxiliary burgesses is greatly augmented. They march in bodies to the places where their presence is necessary. There is scarcely any post, though of but small importance, which is not provided with such a number of troops, as to secure it from insult.

WOERDEN, June 27

AUXILIARIES are continually arriving from all part's: the people never shewed so strong a zeal as they do at present for the defence of their liberties, being inflexibly determined utterly to abolish the Stadtholderian despotism.

Continual desertions are made from the Stadtholder's army, and almost the whole number of the fugitives go to Utrecht. Sloops and other vessels are equipping for cruising at the mouth of the rivers Meuse and Merve. Several of these vessels carry eight eighteen pounders, and are stationed in the Zuider See and on the coasts of Friestand, Overyssel and Guelders. One of them has stopped a large barque laden with grain, consigned to Amersfort.

LONDON, June 22.

Extract of a letter from Brest, May 27.

THERE are two frigates now building here by express order from his most christian majesty, which are to be presented to the Congress of America. In addition to this gift his majesty has ordered four brass cannon, of 18 pound bores, and a large quantity of military articles. The utmost attention is paid to the dock yard here, and new buildings and repairs are going forward with the utmost dispatch.

Letters from the Hague and Amsterdam say, that a considerable run has lately been made on the public and private banks in Holland, and that several capital houses have stopped payment.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman who lately left Normandy in France.

"In Normandy the chaffers have eaten the leaves of the elms so bare, that the trees appear exactly like as in the winter. Fresh provisions are dearer than in Hampshire or Wiltshire; as are butter, poultry, and fish. The apples fail so generally, that cyder, which affords their common drink, will be scarcely to be gotten the next winter at any price. And to add to the whole, they fear that the effects of the commercial treaty will be the ruin of their manufactories, and starving of their people"

July 4. So little confidence is placed in the veracity of the Dutch prints, that the account of the seizing and imprisoning the Stadtholder's Royal Consort, is generally discredited; though it is certain, that the public relations of that event are corroborated by private letters from Holland.

The declaration made by his Majesty in his speech from the throne, indicates the part which government mean to take in the struggle with Holland. In addition to this, we have the best authority for saying, that last night a messenger was dispatched to the Hague with categorial instructions to Sir James Harris to quit his station, unless the mediation of the British court shall be agreed to, for reinstating the Stadtholder.

At the several meetings of the cabinet held within these few days, it is said to be their firm determination to give every support in the power of this country to reinstate the Stadtholder in his rights and privileges, which have been invaded by the republican faction in Holland.

Extract of a letter from Oldenburgh, June 1.

"His Danish Majesty, our Sovereign, has ordered all the military posts in this quarter to be augmented, and the garrison sufficiently reinforced; it appearing more than probable, that ere long they will come to blows. Four regiments are ordered into Jutland to line the frontiers in that part of the King's dominions. In fine, whenever the troubles in Holland break out into open war, our government neither can nor will be idle spectators, as the closest union at this time exists between the courts of Copenhagen, Berlin and London."

July 5. The Ranger, one of the East India company's ships lately arrived from China, narrowly escaped being seized by the crew on her outward bound passage, and carried to America. The fact was this. The Ranger carrying out 26,000l. in dollars, seven of the crew formed a conspiracy to throw every officer overboard, seize the chest of arms, and blow out the brains of such of their fellow seamen as made the least resistance; providentially an eighth person was admitted a participator of the secreet, and promised his share of the plunder. Those who threw an officer into the sea, were to have ten dollars for what was termed blood money. The eighth conspirator was induced by compunction to betray the business, and Captain Elliston, the commader, armed himself and his officers, and had all the villains put in irons. They were carried to China in that condition, and are now returned to England.

We are informed that the French Ministry last week dispatched two private memorials; one to the British, another to the Court of Berlin, to the following purpose:

"That in the present commotions in Holland it is their fixed and decided determination not to intermeddle except separately or conjunctively, called upon as mediators; but if any power in Europe shall take up arms either for or against the Republic, they no longer hold themselves pledged to this determination; but shall consider themselves at liberty to act as the exigences of affairs may require"

Extract of a letter from the Hague June 19.

"We have just received intelligence that the Princess of Orange, in her way to the Hague was stopped between Schoonhoven and Oudewater by a party of the armed Burghers: her Royal Highness gave up another name instead of her own, but was known and told she could not proceed, and asked to which of the palaces, on her way back, she chose to be escorted; she answered to Schoonhoven, from whence her Royal Highness has since written a letter to the grand pensionary of Holland, informing him that her intention was to have come to the Hague to assist, as much as was in her power, towards the accommodation of the affairs of her comfort and family; that she was prevented in this by the above mentioned unexpected detention; but that she desired the pensionary to represent the affair to the States of Holland, whose decision the Princess said she would wait for at Schoonhoven. This day the affair was debated in the assembly in the states of Holland, when the deputies of twelve towns desired to ask farther instructions from their constituents upon the subject. Various are the conjectures upon the journey of the Princess; as also with respect to the right of stopping her Royal Highness."

KINGSTON, June 14.

ON the afternoon of Thursday last, a violent altercation having arose between the captain of a vessel from America lying in Port Royal harbour, and his mate respecting some circumstances we are not acquainted with; the latter told the captain that it was in his power to do him an essential injury, and that for the abuse he had then received, he certainly would do it. The captain defied his menaces, and said he might do as he pleased: On which the mate came to this town the same evening, and lodged an information, that the above vessel was during the last war, taken from the British and condemned as a prize in a court of admiralty in America; which of course made her an American bottom and as such, she was on Thursday evening seized by one of the custom house officers.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.

BY a letter from a gentleman in the western country to his friend in this city, we have the following intelligence, viz—"Last fall the Chickesaws sent a certain Captain Thompson, one of their chiefs, to the Falls of Ohio, to express the sentiments of their nations, and of their friends and allies the Choctaws, respecting trade and commerce which they wished to establish with the inhabitant of this country. The place they proposed for carrying on the trade is at the Chickesaw Bluffs; which is high ground on the east side of the river Mississippi, about 300 miles below the mouth of Ohio, and about 600 miles from Orleans. He said the Spaniards had solicited their trade and offered to supply them with goods, if they would go to war with the Americans, but that they detested the proposal, and had sent him to know our minds; and would form no connection with the Spaniards, if they could have trade with us to afford them a supply, otherwise their necessities would oblige them to trade with the Spaniards. He also made an offer of five miles square at the Bluffs, to the company that might go down to establish a trade there. In consequence of the above message and overture by this Indian Plenipotentiary, some boats have already gone down to the Bluffs, and several families propose going to settle there. And if it be true, as it is said, that the state of Georgia have agreed to confirm whatever cessions of land the Indians may make in those parts, this will give great encouragement. It is proposed to lay out a town at the Bluffs; and as this is near to the Natches, which is the boundary between the Spaniards and us on the Mississippi, and is the only situation for a town, except the Natches, from the mouth of the Mississippi to 600 miles farther up, may we not conclude that it will be a very advantageous seat for trade with the Spaniards, who have for many years carried on a considerable trade to the distance of 600 miles farther up the river, purchasing the produce at near 3 or 400 per cent. higher than we can afford it to them at the Bluffs; which, it is reasonable to expect, will induce the Orleans traders and merchants to stop here, and if so, I make no doubt but we shall, in a short time, have a very flourishing trade there, especially as the Spanish and French inhabitants on the Mississippi, being acquainted with the navigation of that river from their infancy, will, without much difficulty, bring vessels of a considerable burthen so far up.—A county is expected to be laid off in those parts very soon, by an order of the state; and the land is said to be amazingly rich, and situated on the head waters of several fine rivers, which emptying into the Southern Lakes and Atlantic ocean, will afford the inhabitants a communication with the West-Indies, or any other part. There is also reason to believe that the difficulties that might be apprehended from the Indians possessing that part of the country, will not be great, or of long continuance as there is now the fairest opportunity of promoting civilization among them, their country is greatly thinned of deer, &c a number of wealthy families among them have convinced them in a great measure of the advantages the white people enjoy, and many of them are obliged to apply to cultivation to support their families, to build commodious houses, plant orchards, and raise, large stocks of black cattle, hogs &c. they are in general well disposed, especially the Chickesaws, and earnestly wish to have mechanics among them. A number of the old ones, most probably will retain their attachment to hunting, and a wandering indolent life; but there is great reason to hope that the young ones might be brought to a more regular way, were proper pains taken; and to effect this, the most probable means seem to be, to establish a generous trade with them, entirely prohibiting spirituous liquors, so baneful, not only to Indians but even to many of the white people, who ought by their profession of Christianity, and the superior advantages they enjoy, to be more exemplary in their conduct. Establishing schools among them might also greatly contribute to their civilization, and prepare the way for their embracing the gospel, the powerful influence of which has been evidenced with happy effects on those nations which now constitute the enlightened and highly improved part of the world. And when we consider that those Indians are able to lend 10 000 warriors into the field as it is said they readily can, it is certainly a matter of no small moment to cultivate their friendship; though still a matter of much greater importance to endeavour to spread amongst them the light of the glorious gospel of Christ, which has hitherto, alas! been lamentably, too much neglected."

Extract of a letter from Tangiers, May 12.

"The Prince of Abdessen made it publicly known on the 6th of April last, that the Emperor will not longer permit any persons employed for foreign vessels, to load with grain or merchandize in the kingdom of Morocco, without shewing an authentic permission and passports in form from their respective Sovereigns. This order appears to be occasioned by the duplicity of supercargoes of ships who without the consent of the Captains allow this traffic.

Accounts from Farmington, Sudbury, Marlborough, &c. in the county of Middlesex, state of Massachusetts, contain distressing particulars of the devastation made by a hurricane, which passed through those towns about 6 o'clock on Wednesday the 15th instant. The meeting of the currents of air which occasioned this destructive whirlwind, was attended by a report similiar to that of heavy cannon, with flashes like sharp lightning. Great damage was done thereby to the fields of rye, corn, flax, &c. of which numberless acres were levelled with the ground, and with them the hopes and prospects of many an industrious husbandman, whose sole subsistance the ensuing winter, perhaps, depended on the crop which his labours had nearly perfected, and which this event had cut off. Whole forests were levelled, the herbage of almost every kind greatly injured, and the trees of the orchards twisted from their roots, and scattered to a great distance.

Many buildings are more or less damaged, but of one only can give an account. This, it is said, was raised from its foundation, whirled to some distance, and dashed to pieces. In the house were two women, who, by their fall, received so much hurt, as to make their recovery doubtful. Though several persons are reported to have received injury by the wind, no lives, as we hear of have been lost.

Among other singularities naturally to be expected from the effects of such an event as the one above mentioned, is the following: A cart with a yoke of oxen, loaded with hay, with a boy on the top, (the whole together weighing about two tons) were raised from the ground, by the strength of the wind, and carried to the distance of six rods.

A great fall of rain attended the hurricane, which by inundating vast tracts of low land, added greatly to the damages sustained by the unhappy sufferers, whose situation calls loudly for the sympathy of their fellow-citizens.

RICHMOND, SEPT. 13.

IN Europe, and particularly in England, to whose taste we so servilely subscribe, a plain button, the colour of the cloth, is esteemed more genteel than any other; for the encouragement of their manufacturers, solely, is the metal button sported. How absurd, then, for Americans to involve their country in a debt of thirty thousand pounds sterling, which sum this article alone costs us annually, in aping them in the ridiculous, octagonal, balloon and frying-pan button! For shame! It is time to abandon a fashion, that disfigures our dress, and so considerably increases our difficulties. Let the encouragers of the Manufacturing Society, set an example, and agree not to wear such trumpery.

The report inserted in our last paper advising that 32,000 French troops had marched into Holland, is void of truth, and altogether without the least foundation.

FROM A LONDON PAPER OF 21st JUNE.

ARRIVALS.

AT COWES.——Ceres, Travers, from Charlestown.
AT DOVER.——Maria, Young, from St. Kitt's, and Britannia, Ball, from Charlestown.
AT CLYDE. — Sally, Scott, from Barbadoes, and St. George, Warren, from Virginia.
AT ISLE DE LOSS——Venus, Pearson, and Mungo, M'Niel, from Boston.
AT GRAVESEND——Apollo, Terry, from North Carolina.

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Brig Nancy, Hamilton, London.
Thomson, Fisher, ditto.
Gouvernier — , Morlaix.
Kitty & Nancy Cunningham, Aux Cayes.
Dispatch, Veder, Marseilles.
Teresa, Sowter, Port au Prince.
Schooner George & Betsey, Deagle, Baltimore.
Sincerity, White, New-York.
Sloop Solicitor General, Wood, Antigua.
Two Betseys, Tracey, Philadelphia.
Dispatch, Lawson, St. Martins.

CLEARANCES.

Ship Minerva, Johnson. Ostend.
Brig Helena, Dunlop, Glasgow.
Eliza, Craig, Antigua.
Schooner Lady Jean, Newton, Antigua.
Boat Tight Match, Cooper, Philadelphia.

FROM Mr. LINDSAY'S MARINE INTELLIGENCER

AUGUST 19.

Captain Veder, on the 19th July, in latitude 33. 24. and longitude 37. 59. spoke the brig Washington, Captain Gardiner, from Rhode Island to Africa, all well.

VIRGINIA Prices Current.

TOBACCO, JAMES RIVER.

Upper District, leaf. from 28 to 30s.
——— stem'd 2.8
Appamatox, 36.

York River upper district,	26 to 28s.
——— lower district,	22 to 24s.
Tar,	18s.
Turpentine,	15s
Pitt Coal per bushel,	10d.
Wheat per bushel,	5s.
Indian Corn per barrel.	18 to 20s.
Flour per barrel	30 to 36s.
Meal per 100 wt.	9s.
Oats, per bushel,	2s.
Potatoes per do.	4s.
Fresh Butter per lb.	1s.
Beef per barrel,	£. 3 10 to £. 4.
Pork per do.	4 to 4. 10.
Bacon per lb.	9d.
Beeswax,	15 d.
Ginseng,	2s.

WILLIAM & MARY COLLEGE,

SEPTEMBER 5, 1787.

THE Bursar of William and Mary College informs the SURVEYORS of counties that the Rev. Mr. BUCHANAN of the city of Richmond will receive the proportion of fees due to the College, and the accounts of those who may find it more convenient to settle there than in Williamsburg. The long indulgence given to many Surveyors cannot be continued after the present year.

At a meeting of the Court of

Directors for the maintenance and cure of persons of unsound minds, held at the Hospital in the city of Williamsburg, the 8th day of September 1787.

THE requisite advancements of money having been lately procured from the Public Treasury, and the Hospital being at present in a state of reparation to receive such unhappy persons as are objects of the institution

RESOLVED, That notification thereof be given to the citizens of this state by advertising the same three times in the Virginia Gazette.

(A Copy)

WILL. RUSSELL, Clerk

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly establishing a ferry across Meherrin river, from the lands of John Harper in Mecklenburg county to the said Harper's land in Lunenburg county.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1787.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT a petition will be presented to the next Assembly by the Freeholders and Inhabitants of Buckingham county, praying that the glebe land &c. in said county may be sold.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1787.

For Sale,

ON REASONABLE TERMS,

Between 1000 & 1500 acres of

L A N D,

Lying on Crooked Creek in Franklin county,

(NORTH CAROLINA)

EIGHT miles below the courthouse, and about 100 from Petersburg, it lays level, and is of the first quality for grain, and will produce good tobacco, there runs through it a large creek on which is a very fine mill seat; there is a storehouse and several other improvements on it, and would suit either a merchant or publican, being on a very public road, known by the name of Alford's cross roads. For terms apply to the subscriber in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, near Delony's Ordinary.

BENJAMIN FERRELL.

AUGUST 18, 1787.

SOUTH QUAY, August 22, 1787.

RUN away from this place, the 13th of this instant, a stout well made IRISHMAN, who is an indented servant for three years, has been lately imported, attempts the shoemaking business, but is only a cobler has a dejected countenance; he took from a taylor of this place, two new coats, one a London brown, the other a kind of olive with a black cape and four pockets, intended for a hunting coat, six or eight pair of jackets and breeches, among which are some sattin Whoever will secure the above described thief, so that I get him, and as many of the goods as will condemn him, shall receive a reward of TEN DOLLARS, and half that sum for him alone.

*** He went on board a vessel from Norfolk bound for Richmond.

RICH. BAKER.

TAKEN up in April last in Albemarle county, a dark bay MARE, very old, a star in her forehead hind feet white, about four feet ten inches high, and shod before. Appraised to thirty shillings.

WILLIAM DALTON.

MARCUS ELCAN,

HAS FOR SALE,

AT HIS STORE,

A neat ASSORTMENT of seasonable

GOODS,

CONSISTING of

DIFFERENT colours and qualities of broad-cloaths, with trimmings suitable. Coatings, frizes, striped and rose blankets, rugs and flannels Camblets, durants, shallons, Murin's quality binding, and jean. Corduroys, and velverets, plain and figured. Check, stripe, and cotton furniture. German and British osnabrigs Russia and drilling Irish and Dutch linens sheetings, dowlass, and half bleached linen Plateles royal, bed tick, lawn and cambrick. English and Dutch chintzes and callicoes, Marseilles quilting. Thread and worsted hose, ladies calimanco shoes. Figured, black, and white sattin. India taffities, do. Persians. Lustrings, modes, mantuas, ribbands, silk and pocket handkerchiefs Hats of all qualities, men's saddles, pewter dishes, plates, &c. Hardware, ironmongery, stationary. tin ware, and copper, tea kettles, bar lead, shot, powder, bar iron, and German steel. Teneriff wine, jugs, and bottles and a number of other articles too tedious to mention, which he will sell for CASH, COUNTRY PRODUCE, and PUBLIC SECURITYS, on very moderate terms

TREASURY OFFICE,

SEPTEMBER 7, 1787

THE money in the funds appropriated by law to the discharge of the interest on Military Certificates, will be apportioned among the holders of those warrants for the fifth years interest which shall be brought into the Treasury to be registered between the date hereof, and the 27th day of October next

J. AMBLER, Treasurer.

PETERSBURG, September 4, 1787.

WHEREAS my husband, FRANCIS EDWARDS, formerly of the city of Williamsburg, but late of this town, has illegally possessed himself of a mulatto boy named JACK, belonging to my orphan son, and is now endeavouring to dispose of him in the city of Richmond: This is therefore to forewarn all and every person or persons whatsoever, from purchasing the said boy, or any others the property of the estate of Mr. John Ross, deceased, of York county; as Mr. Edwards can make no just title to the same.

SARAH ROSS.

A Cargo of Rum

IS imported in the ISABELLA, Captain M'ALLISTER, from Grenada and St. Christopher's, and is now selling by JAMES DALZEL in Richmond, and the subscribers in Manchester.

GEO. YUILLE, & Co.

MANCHESTER Sept 10, 1787

ROCKETTS September 14, 1787.

ANY person wanting to purchase a thousand acres of first rate Kentucky land on the waters of Basher's creek, head of Salt river, within twenty miles of the falls of Ohio, and adjoining Mr. Nick Meriwether Captain Ben Roberts, Boon's mills and about twelve miles from the salt works or Bullit's licks, may have a great bargain for slaves, on application to

ALEX. M'ROBERT.

A CAUTION!

ALL persons who have any transactions at the Medicinal Store of Messrs. HUNT & ADAMS, in this city, are desired to make no kind of settlement with JAMES TERNAN, he being DISCHARGED from their service.

*** They still continue to sell the best of DRUGS and PATENT MEDICINES, wholesale or retail.——Also manufactured SNUFF and TOBACCO

Richmond, Sept 9, 1787.

I hereby give Notice,

THAT I shall petition the next Assembly to invest me with a fee simple estate in a tract of land in King William county, at present occupied by Colonel Francis West. This land belonged to my brother (by the fathers side) Roscow Bingham, who died under the age of twenty one. Mrs. West wife to Colonel Francis West, and mother to my said brother, had this tract of land given her by my father for her life, and after that, to my brother ROSCOW.

STEPHEN BINGHAM.

West-Point, August 15, 1787.

Sheriffs Sale of LAND.

To be Sold,

On Saturday the 1st of October on the premiſes, in BUCKINGHAM, near Goodwin's church,

ONE thouſand eight hundred and fifty acres of land, or ſo much thereof as will ſatisfy the taxes for the year 1786, together with all legal coſts accruing from he ſale, belonging to JOHN BRACKINRIDGE

HENRY BELL, Sheriff.
by JOHN ALLEN, Deputy.

To be Sold,

On Saturday the 8th of October at Miller's Oldfields in BUCKINGHAM county,

ONE thouſand ſix hundred acres of land (which was aſſigned to Richard Hale, but ſuppoſed that JOHN HALE, deceaſed, was proprietor) or ſo much thereof as will ſatisfy the taxes of the ſaid land, viz. The certificate tax for 1783, and the ſpecie and certificate taxes for 1784 and 1785, and the legal coſts attending the ſame.

JOHN JOHNS, Shriff,
4P by BOAZ FORD, Deputy.

For Sale,

A LIKELY ACTIVE

NEGRO WOMAN,

ABOUT EIGHTEEN YEARS OLD,

Accuſtomed to houſe buſineſs.

For terms inquire of the Printer.

LANDS

Offered for SALE.

I HAVE one thouſand ACRES in Berkley county of the firſt quality, which I propoſe to ſell; the tract may be divided into two or three compact and convenient farms, its ſituation about three miles from Keys's Ferry over Shanadore, five from Harper's over Potowmack, nine from Shepperd's town fourteen from Martinſburg, twenty from Winchester, and ſixty from Alexandria.

If no agreeable propoſal is made for this LAND before, or at the Jockey-club races at this town in October, I offer my LAND on Maſſaponax, containing one thouſand and ninety ſeven acres for ſale, it layeth between five and ſix miles below Frederickſburg, and about two miles from Rappahanock river.

I have alſo for SALE

Or to rent ſome well improved

LOTS,

in this town, and ſome unimproved for ſale.

CHARLES YATES.

Frederickſburg July 30, 1787.

LOST

SOME time ago, two Continental Certificates, and payable to DAVID WILLIAMS, Lieutenant, for 50l. dated June 18, 1783, No. 768. The other payable to JOHN BEASLY, for 27l. 2s. 7d. dated May 27th, 1786. Any perſon that has found them, and will inform Mr. SAMUEL TROWER of the ſame, will be rewarded by

p CHRISTOPHER ROBERTSON.

Richmond, Auguſt 21, 1787.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT a petition will be preſented to the General Aſſembly at their next ſeſſion, for altering the Court day of Charles City county.

MARCUS ELCAN,

Has for Sale,

AT HIS STORE

A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

BEST GENEVA IN CASES,

MOLASSES,

WINE,

Beſt Liverpool SALT,

LONDON PORTER,

BAR IRON,

GERMAN STEEL, &c. &c.

Which he will ſell for Caſh, Country Produce, or Public Securities, on moderate terms.

SNUFF MILLS,

AT

WILLIAMSBURG.

THE proprietors of which have for ſale a large quantity of SCOTCH SNUFF, two years old, and by judges of that article, ſaid to be fully equal to any imported from Europe RAPPEE SNUFF, ſuperior to what can poſſibly croſs the Atlantic. TWIST & SHAGG, for chewing, fine CUT for ſmoaking, to be had at the ſame place. The prices wholeſale are 25 per cent lower then any other ſtate do furniſh thoſe articles. All orders addreſſed as above, due attention will be paid for expedition and care in package.

By the public's devoted ſervants,
HUNT & ADAMS.

Williamſburg, March 9. 1787.

N B. The above articles are to be had at their ſhop in Richmond, and at Mr. Robt. Greenhow's ſtore on Shockoe hill near the Theatre.

VIRGINIA.

At a Court of Admiralty held at the Capitol in the City of Williamſburg, the 22d day of June, 1787.

ORDERED that publication be made in the Virginia Gazette for one year from this time, that there is in the hands of the Marſhal of this Court the ſum of 462l. 13s. 3d. being one moiety of the nett proceeds of the ſale of a certain ſchooner and her cargo of RUM and SUGAR which was taken up at ſea by James M'Donald, maſter of the ſhip Grange, and John Boyle, maſter of the ſhip Ann, in lat. 36. 47 long 50 25. weſt from London, not having any papers or a living creature on board, and by them libelled in this Court; the ſaid ſchooner is a heavy looking clump, very old, of about 60 or 70 tons burthen has been ſheathed with copper, which is taken off, and is newly ceiled with very broad plank, has ſome large ſtrops of iron acroſs her bow and bend, and is ſuppoſed to be a northward built veſſel. The cargo of rum

C C

is marked MP, HP, MP, and MB, and the ſugar marked HP. The perſon or perſons entitled to the ſame upon proving their right to the Court, will receive the above moiety.

(A Copy)
Teſte WM. RUSSELL, Regiſter.

To be Sold,

At public auction, before the Rawleigh door, on the ſecond Monday in October next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,

MY HOUSE,

AND LOT,

IN THIS CITY.

IT is a large brick building, and ſo completely fixed either for a private gentleman's family or a merchant, having thereon proper ſtorehouſes, I think a more particular deſcription unneceſſary, preſuming any perſon inclinable to purchaſe will firſt view the premiſes. The terms of ſale, one half cash, and the remainder payable in ſix months, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity. Meſſ. HUNT & ADAMS, will attend the ſale and make a title.

JOHN DREWIDZ.

Williamsburg, March 8, 1787.

Will be expoſed to Sale,

Purſuant to a decree of the Worſhipful Court of Charles City county, on the firſt Wedneſday in October next, at Charles City COURTHOUSE, being Court day,

Four hundred acres of valuable

LAND

Lying on Chickahomony river,

Belonging to the eſtate of WILLIAM GREGORY, deceaſed,

Late of the ſaid county of CHARLES CITY.

The ſaid land is of an excellent quality, and well adapted to the culture of tobacco or grain.—Six months credit will be allowed the purchaſers, on their giving bond with approved ſecurity to

THE EXECUTORS.

JULY 23, 1787.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE & LOT

IN THIS CITY,

WELL SITUATED FOR BUSINESS,

ALSO

AN UNIMPROVED LOT,

ON SHOCKOE HILL.

ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.

JULY 13, 1787.

County Court clerks, merchants, ſheriffs, naval officers, and others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, at the ſhorteſt notice, by the Printer hereof, viz.

COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS.
SUBPOENAS.
WRITS.
ATTACHMENTS.
EXECUTIONS.
EXECUTORS BONDS
ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.

REPLEVY BONDS.
APPEARANCE ditto.
PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS.
NOTES OF HAND.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF LADING.
BILLS OF SALE.
DEEDS OF TRUST.
DEEDS FOR LAND.
SEAMEN's ARTICLES.
INDENTURES &c.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

DUTY BONDS.
CLEARANCES.
PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.

Now Selling,

BY THE PRINTER HEREOF,

THE POOR SOLDIER,

A Comic OPERA,

In two acts.

M'MURRAY's MAP

OF THE

UNITED STATES.